HOUSE SUPPORTED SPEAKER.

Mr. Reed Invited the Issue on the Appoint-

ment of Committees.

Monday, May 3. By a decisive majority the policy of Speaker Reed in regard to House

committees was sustained.

Important action was taken by the House on

There was considerable debate, a speech from

Mr. Bailey on a resolution by Mr. Lewis, in

which the former deplored the exhibitions of

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to imme-

The House, by a vote of 124 nays to 52 year,

refused to instruct the Speaker to appoint

committees. Many Democrats, including Mr.

Bailey, the minority leader, voted with the

In the Senate on Monday, in Executive ses-

sion, the Free Homestead bill was taken up.

diately appoint the committees of the House.

EVANS'S NEW MOVES

Commissioner of Pensions Revokes Two Obstructive Orders.

Obnoxious Order 229 One of Them-Col. Evans's Action Calculated to Justly Benefit the Honest Pensioner, Facilitate Work, and Save Much Money-Changes of Importance in the Pension Bureau-Reorganization Practically Complete.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has been making some significant and important changes in the Pension Bureau that not only augur well for the veterans, but, it is believed, will expedite work and prove economical. One action which is regarded as the best thing that has been done for the honest pension applicant for four years is his abolishment of Order 229. The revocation of the order is of interest not only to pension claimants but to thousands of Notaries and Justices who are daily called upon to prepare affidavits as evidence in pension cases. Order 206 was abolished at the

The order revoking these orders was issued April 30. Order 229 was issued by Commissioner Lochren, dated June 19, 1893, and pro-

"In the preparation of testimony in support of claims in pension cases all statements affecting the particular case and not merely formal, must be written, or prepared to be typewritten. in the presence of the witness, and from his oral declarations then made to the person who then reduces the testimony to writing, or then prepares the same to be typewritten. And such testimony must embody a statement by the witness that such testimony was all written, or prepared for typewriting (as the case may be), in his presence, and only from his oral statements then made; stating also the time, place and person when, where and to whom he made such oral statements, and that in making the same he did not use, and was not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement or recital, prepared or dictated by any other person; and not attached as an exhibit to his testimony. Any needless delay in the preparation of such testimony after such oral statement by the witness, or in forwarding the same to this Bureau, and any material alteration or erasure will be cause for rejecting such testimony."

AN ORDER THAT WAS UNFAIR. This order was part of the general policy of the last Administration to delay and hamper the prosecution of even the just pension claims as to the merits of which there could be no question. It has always been regarded as not only annoying to pension claimants, but not calculated to correct any possible wrongdoing. Order 206 was issued April 26, 1893, by Mr. Murphy, as Acting Commissioner. It read:

The Secretary's order of April 19, 1892, touching Congressional calls for status, having been revoked, it is ordered that hereafter all Congressional calls for status in cases where the claimant is a bons-fide resident in the District in which the Representative resides, or, if a Senator, resident of the State represented by him, shall be promptly answered:
"Provided, That status shall not be furnished

oftener than once in every 90 days. These answers shall be, as far as practicable, by letter, and not by card or circular, and in all cases a duplicate of the answer shall be filed in the case, with proper indorsement on said duplicate, showing the name of the Congressman to Whom status is given and the date of the same

"The Senator or Representative, in order to quired to state in the call slip that the claimant is a bona-fide resident of his Congression! District (or State, if a Senator), and that the call is not made at the instigation or request of any pension attorney or claim agent.' Order 206 was supposed to restrict Congress-

men from too frequent calls for the status of pension claims, but really had no such effect, and entailed a deal more time and clerical work that should have been devoted elsewhere. Commissioner Evans proposes to inaugurate a system that will result in the giving of the desired information more quickly, will save thousands of dollars annually, and will simplify the work greatly. Heretofore the special personal replies rendered necessary by this system have entailed work by half the force, and in threefourths of the cases the replies have been that no new evidence was filed in the case, and the Bureau could do nothing without it. Printed circulars will take the place of these special re-

plies adapted to the various cases. Commissioner Evans, in speaking of the revocation of these orders, said both changes were made for the better administration of the pension laws. The Commissioner also indorsed the stand THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE took last week in regard to Order 229. Said he: "The order has been the cause of much complaint. It encouraged unscrupulous pension attorneys to present claims that were not what they ought applicants from getting a just consideration of

NEW ASSISTANT CHIEFS APPOINTED. There are other interesting changes taking place at the Pension Bureau.

During the past week the reorganization of various Divisions, a new Assistant Chief of the Board of Review, a new Assistant Medical Referee, a new Law Clerk, and a new Assistant Deputy Commissioners, James L. Davenport and Leverette M. Kelley, are both experienced men, the former having been in various important positions in the Bureau for many years past, and the latter having been in the Bureau during President Harrison's Administration. The new Medical Referee, the new Chief Clerk, the new Assistant Chief Clerk, the new Appointappointed earlier in the week, are, with two or three exceptions, old soldiers, and all have many years' experience in pension practice, and are thoroughly in sympathy with Commis-

geons who served during President Harrison's Administration are being reinstated, and it is believed that there will be a general reorganization of the Boards throughout the country. There is considerable doubt as to whether the Examining Surgeons are properly within the Civil Service law, notwithstanding President Cleveland's order of last January. All Government employes within the Civil Service are required to work eight hours a day; and, inasmuch as Examining Surgeons for the most part perform duties for only a few hours once or twice a week, and are paid by fees and not by fixed salaries, it seems probable that when the matter is officially considered it will misapplication of the law. In any event, a speaking at Manchester, Ind., he concluded his ment will have a thousand men available for Civil Service law, may be removed for cause, and if all accounts be true there is ample cause in many instances for the removal of Examining Surgeons for unfairness and injustice to

pension applicants. CLERKS MUST DO FULL DUTY.

Commissioner Evans, too, means to have the clerks and other employes of the Pension Bureau observe the same rules as are customary in large business offices outside the Government Service. This is evidenced by his Order No. 332, dated April 23, 1897, mention of which was made in last issue, and which is as follows: "All employes of the Bureau, including Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Divisions, will be required to be at their respective desks promptly at 9 a. m. and thereafter during the working hours of the day, unless otherwise employed on official business or excused by proper

"Absence for any fractional part of a day less than half a day must not be granted to any employee by Chiefs of Divisions unless permission is first obtained from the Chief Clerk. Chiefs of Divisions desiring to be absent during any fractional part of a day will report to the Chief Clerk before leaving the building. Employes entering the building after 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. will report to the Chief Clerk be-

fore going to their respective Divisions. "In all cases where clerks desire to be excused prior to the lunch hour for the remainder of the day, they will be required to apply for leave of absence for one day. If they report for duty at 9 o'clock and remain on duty until lunch time, they may be absent from 1 o'clock by being properly excused by the Chief of Division and have the time taken charged against their annual leave. In exceptional cases only will clerks be permitted to be absent for any other part of a day, and then only by permission of the Chief Clerk." WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Events of General Interest in the National Capital.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27 .- Secretary Alger madthe following statement of the policy of the War Department as to chapels on the Military Academy reservation : "Much has been said about the building of a Catholic chapel on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point. This was a privi lege accorded these people by my predecessor, who said that similar privileges would any other denominations wishing to build a chapel on the grounds upon the same conditions will be given an equally advanwill be shown to any denomination, and others will be accorded a site equally as good as that of the Catholic chapel."-Rear-Admiral Miller, Commandant of the Boston Navy-yard, and now under orders to assume charge at some time, not definitely fixed, of signment. To-day's orders show that Admiral Miller will not relieve Admiral Beardslee as soon as was expected, and that he will first go to London to represent the United States Navy upon the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. Then the Admiral will return home, and may go to the Pacific, but the chances are now that his original orders will be revoked and some other sea duty given him, possibly the command of the Chinese or South Atlantic Station.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Daniel M. Browning relinquished his office and started for his home in East St. Louis, Ill., where he has formed a partnership with ex-Congressman Forman, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr Jones, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is acquainting himself with the duties of the office, and is ready to take active charge upon confirmation.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.-President McKinley and his party returned from New York. President McKinley looked very well after the exposure and fatigue he had been subjected to, and enjoyed the trip immensely. Mr. McKinley's entertainment while he was in New York was regal in its style, and everything possible for his comfort and pleasure was provided by the gentlemen who had his entertainment in charge. There has been a good deal of work accumulating in the President's absence, and soon after his arrival Secretary Porter was looking over the matters on hand and arranging them for the eye of the President.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.-President McKinley at Ting Fang, in the Bine Parlor of the White House. The ceremonies were formal. Mr. Fang, accompanied by three Secretaries, and the retiring Minister, Mr. Yang Yu, accompanied by two Secretaries, drove over to the White House with Secretary of State Sherman and Assistant Secretary Rockhill, They were dressed in their flowing silk robes, and made a picturesque appearance as they were ushered into the Blue Parlor, where the President was awaiting them. Yang Yu, the retiring Minister, presented his letter of recall, and the new Minister then presented his credentials to the President.

SATURDAY, MAY 1 .- The Senate committee which has undertaken the investigation of the workings of the Civil Service law held its second meeting. Letters were presented from Secretary of the Navy Long and Postmaster-General Gary recommending that the Civil Service law should be continued, but giving the opinion that it should be modified. although they recommended no changes. F. W. Palmer, the Public Printer, stated that the only persons not included in the classified service in his office were charwomen and laborers, and said : "As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the Civil Service rules are an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and

SUNDAY, MAY 2 .- George Joseph Schwab, veteran, died at his home, 2437 I street northwest. He was Lieutenant of the Watch at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Schwab served in the Regular Army during the war of the rebellion, and at the time of his death was a member of the Mexican Veterans' Association, Meade Post, G.A.R.; Hope Lodge, F. A. A. M., and of the Masonic Relief

MONDAY, MAY 3 .- The Tariff Bill is ready for report to the full Finance Committee of the Senate. It is said the bill will not be kept in the full committee longer than a couple of days. Consideration will not begin until the 17th instant, a date nearly two weeks distant. It is not probable that the bill will be made public until it is reported to the Senate, but there are numerous amendments.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. The new Chinese Minister is afflicted with the same trouble that Li Hung Chang hadcuriosity. His judgment of a man's greatness appears to be based primarily on the size of his to be, and it often prevented very deserving | salary and his age, and if he follows the custom of the Vice-Regent he will find out these things about every distinguished visitor who calls on him. Joking aside, however, Wu Ting Fang is a really learned dignitary, and in a recent interview with a local newspaper man he the Bureau has been practically completed by turned interviewer himself, and asked many the appointment of new Assistant Chiefs of the questions that showed he intended to become questions that showed he intended to become acquainted with the city and the Government at a galloping rate. He is a diplomat of high Law Clerk. The Bureau is now indeed in the | caliber, and it was in recognition of his services hands of the friends of the old soldier. The new | in the making of the last commercial treaty between his country and Japan that he was

Several interesting stories are related of the late Judge Holman. His activity in the way of economy often brought down upon his head ment Clerk, the new Chief of the Board of the ridicule of other Congressmen, and they Review, and the new Chiefs of Divisions, all | were watchful of chances to defeat the measures he advocated. It is told that on one occasion Judge Holman was in favor of a certain appropriation for Indianapolis. While he was so ex-Many members of Boards of Examining Surpartment clerks nearly out of their wits, referred to a recent assault by the Judge on another member's bill, and exclaimed, amid roars of laughter, "The Chairman's sudden change of tone reminds me strongly of those

sent to Washington.

lines from Byron: "Tis sweet to hear the sion several of the big cruisers, so as to be able to watch-dog's honest bark bay deep-mouthed use their men to make up the crews for the dianapolis appropriation did not get through. | Grant Monument ceremonies are over in New portunities of doing good, when he believed be laid up. Her sister ship—the fleet Min-that action on his part would really result in neapolis—will follow to the dock. She is now when the matter is officially considered it will that action on his part would really result in be held that President Cleveland's order was a relieving want. It is said that one night, while With the crews of these vessels the Depart-

finish I must call your attention to the case of Widow Jones, who has lost her cow. It was the principal support of herself and little children. I will give \$10 toward buying her another cow. Just pass around the hat among the neighbors." And the neighbors took the suggestion.

Representatives J. J. Lentz, of Ohio, and E. E. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, happened to meet face to face the other day for the first time since the session began. "Well, here we are," said be accorded to others. You can state that both almost in the same breath, as they shook hands. And then they explained to their fellow-members that a long time ago they were at tageous site for the building. No favoritism | a law school together in New York City, and became quite intimate, sharing the same room and indulging in the same pleasures. They separated upon graduation, and Robbins told Lentz he was going to run for Congress some day, whereupon Lentz announced that that was the Pacific fleet, may be given another as- just what he was going to do. "We will meet some day in the halls of Congress," said one, as they parted. So they did.

> Two or three times a week a magnificent equipage is observed standing along the driveway fronting the White House, drawn sometimes by two immense sorrels and again by large dark bays. An impressive-looking coachman handles the reins, and beside him sits a clean-shaven footman, who is never seen to smile. This carriage has been coming to the White House since the first few days after the Inauguration. It is the outfit of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire New Yorker, who has been making Washington his home for the past three months.

> Little Miss Vanderbilt, not over a dozen years old, to whom Mrs. McKinley has taken a fancy, comes to the White House and entertains herself and Mrs. McKinley. She is accompanied by a maid always, and the footman stands at attention under the port-cochere while his mistress is inside. The Vanderbilt carriages are the finest ever seen in Washington, and Miss Vanderbilt comes in a different one every week.

Last week a new telegraph messenger boy created a sensation by going into the Republican National Committee rooms and inquiring: noon received the new Chinese Minister, Wu | "Is there a man here by the name of M. A. Hanna?"

> GRANT POST CELEBRATES. The anniversary of Grant's birthday was celebrated by U. S. Grant Post, 12, of this city. The program was musical and literary.

> Added interest was derived from the presence of Department Commander Thomas S. Hopkins and his staff, Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans, and a number of visiting and made a brief speech. He said that he had come to Washington to take charge of an important function of the Government. He had come to do his duty to the old soldiers-to carry out the law. It is not his mission to send out spies, he said, to see how he might prevent the granting of pensions, but, so far as he could, within the law, to grant such pensions as are prescribed by the law.

A tribute to Gen. Grant was made by Comrade Joseph Smolinski, a member of Grant Post. It was an eloquent production, and was greeted with frequent applause. Among other things advanced by Mr. Smolinski was the suggestion that Grant's birthday should be made a National holiday.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Whatever may be the outcome of the war between Greece and Turkey, the Administration will not modify the orders to Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American fleet, with regard to the part his ships will take. The Admiral, when it became apparent that war was inevitable, was ordered to keep his squadron along the Turkish coast, and to avoid the neighborhood of the foreign fleets, in order that the United States might not be brought into contact with the powers in their relations to the war. Four ships comprise the squadron now, and by May 15 another, the Raleigh, will be on hand. The withdrawal of the Cincinnati on the arrival of the Raleigh will be delayed, however, for the present. Neither will the Minneapolis, which it was proposed to order home, be relieved for the present. Five ships are said to be required to give adequate patrol to the long stretch of Turkish coast, and to visit the Consulates and communicate with

the Minister at Constantinople. There are bright prospects that every Cadet in the final graduating class this year at Annapolis will find a berth in the Navy, either in the line, Engineer or Marine Corps. The present class numbers 27 line men and 12 in the Engineer division. Two of the line Cadets are studying naval architecture abroad, and are to be appointed Assistant Constructors in June. thus reducing the number to be provided commissions in the grade of Ensign to 25. There are new 21 line vacancies, and one more in sight by the retirement of Admiral Brown in June. Two or three other vacancies will probably be created by retirements or casualties, so that by July 1, when the class is com-

missioned, each Cadet finally graduating will unquestionably find a place. Mr. Roosevelt has found the plan for the proposed Summer work of the State naval militia outlined and ready for final consideration. Mr. McAdoo, at the suggestion of Secretary Long, took up the subject soon after the Administration came into power, and has been in communication with the Governors of the several States. He expects replies soon, naming dates in July and August as most agreeable to their militia to co-operate with the ships of the North Atlantic Station in the forthcoming program, which is somewhat more ambitious than those previously earried out. The plan is to concentrate the naval militia of two or three States at a given point, go into camp and receive instructions in shore and sea duty. At times to be later determined, vessels of the Navy are to

visit the encampment and take the reserves for a short cruise to sea. With the approaching completion of the battleship Iowa and of a number of the small gunboats, the need of more men for the vessels of the Navy is made apparent, and, to meet the needs of the service, (it not being possible to increase the number of sailors.) Secretary Long is about to put out of commis-But Judge Holman did not lose many op- York, the triple-screw cruiser Columbia will remarks with: "My dear friends, before I the other ships.

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Scoff and Cough.

to "take something for that cough," will keep

on coughing until he changes his mind or

changes his earthly residence. A great many

scoffers have been converted by the use of

the standard cough remedy of the past half

century, -Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some

are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze

with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan

with the grippe. Singular, is n't it, the number

of stubborn people, who persist in gambling,

with health and perhaps life as the stake, when

they might be effectually cured of cough, cold

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages.

Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

or lung trouble, by a few doses of

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice.

He Causes a Run on a Bank Nearly a Panic.

DEATH AT THE BANK DOOR.

This is a world full of peculiar happenings. The other day in an Eastern city a wealthy man went to his bank to draw out \$20. The bank, which was the leading one in the city, was situated on one of the busiest streets. The wealthy depositor, while in the act of going up the steps to the front door of the bank, suddealy dropped dead of heart disease in full sight of passers by.

There was an immediate rush to his assistance. Men crowded around him and gave each other advice and suggestions. Other passers by, seeing the crowd in front of the bank door, rushed up to ascertain the cause, and thus added to the crowd. Still other passers by followed this example, until the street in front of the bank was blockaded with a surging mob of men. Not one man in a hundred in the crowd



really knew the cause of the excitement Every man was asking his neighbor, "What's up?" Finally some inventive genius answered this universal question with a suggestion that there was a run on the bank. Ten minutes later this supposition became a fact. Every man in the crowd who had money deposited in that bank fought fiercely to get in and withdraw it. The news spread over the town like wild fire, and depositors from all parts of the city hurried to join the mob. It was hours before the truth of the matter really became known and the run ceased.

If, as each man had joined this crowd before the bank, he had been informed that a man had dropped dead of heart disease, instead of being left to suppose there was a run on the bank, the crowd would have rapidly and quietly melted away. The excitement would not have lasted five minutes. It was only another man dead, and men would have walked on their way without a second thought. As it was the crowd got it into its head that

it was a matter of money, with the result that a gathering of a dozen grew into a multitude of thousands, that there was a run on the bank, and that it took a whole day to disperse the crowd and counteract the false rumor.

It is an every-day, every-minute marvel how men seem to value money more than life. And still all the money in the world isn't worth a farthing to a dead man.

If men would devote one-tenth of the thought and energy to avoiding death that they devote" to avoiding bankruptcy, there would be fewer graves and fewer bankrupts in the world. The same causes that make a man physically bankrupt make him financially bankrupt.

A man in ill-health cannot be a good business man. If a man wants a clear head and an active brain he must keep his blood free from impurities. He must see that his food is properly digested. He must avoid a lazy liver if he would not have a lazy brain. A man's brain tissues and the tissues of every organ in his body must be continually rebuilt by rich, red, pure blood, or they will soon wear out. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for overworked and overworried men and women. It corrects all derangements of the digestive organs. It causes the life-giving elements of the food to be properly assimilated. It fills the blood with tissuebuilding nutriment. It drives out all impurities and disease germs. It puts vim and vigor into the sluggish liver. It is the great bloodmaker and flesh-builder. It daily builds new muscular tissue in every organ of the body. and the man who resorts to it whenever he feels "out of sorts" isn't going to drop dead of heart disease.

It cures 98 per cent, of all cases of consumption. Thousands who have had one foot across the threshold of death have testified to its almost miraculous virtues. Copies of their grateful testimonials may be secured by writing for them to R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold by all good dealers. If honest, a dealer will not urge you to take something else, alleged to be 'just as good." The reader who wants to know how to pre-

serve or regain health should get a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It tells how to restore the health and how to keep it. It tells about the treatment of nearly all diseases. It contains 1008 pages and over 300 illustrations. It is FREE. For a paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Fine French cloth binding 10 cents extra. Send for it to-

"The Well-Girdled."

The evzones, who took such a prominent part in the fighting last week, are Greeks of the Greeks. Their designation means "the wellgirdled "-eu, well; zonas, a girdle. They wear the Greek National costume in its entirety: A red skull-cap, with a black tassel; a fancy jacket, a fustinella, or kilt, gathered in pleats at the waist, short cotton drawers, leggings and red shoes, turned up at toes, and completed with a roset. Wrapped several times around the waist is a long scarf or sash, in which each welcome as we draw near home." The Inalready out of commission, and as soon as the They are well disciplined, brave, and fanatical haters of the Turks. The King's Body-guard is composed of evzones, and they are held in high esteem by their countrymen. Their fighting shows that they deserve this.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE THREE RICHARD WHALENS. By James Knapp Reeve. Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co. For safe by Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C. I 318 AT THE SIGN OF THE CROSS, By Wilson

Barret. Published by Lippincott. For sale by Brentano, Washington, D. C. THE APE, THE IDIOT, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By W. C. Morrow, Published by Lippincott, For sale by Brentano, Washington, D. C. BETWEEN THE TIDES. By W. S. Walker, Los Gatos, Cal. Published by the author.

A MODERN CORSAIR. By Richard Henry Savage. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., New York. WILT THOU HAVE THIS WOMAN? BY Y.
MacLaren Cobban. Published by Lippincott.
For sale by Brentano, Washington, D. C. New Music.

"The Fourth of July." A patriotic song, chorus, and vocal march. Composed by Dr. Henry Cook. Published by the Hatch Music Co., Philadelphia.

I Greet Thee. Valse Brillante-a waltz full of harmony and melody, by Geo. Edw. Smith, Lock Box 274, Frederick, Md.

"Andersonville."

I have always been a friend of your valuable paper. Comrade McElroy's "Andersonville" has caused me to go down to the bottom of my pocket for the last dollar in order that my family may enjoy the privilege of reading that very interesting story. I cannot recommend it too highly to all old comrades and their children. THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE should be in the home of every old soldier. - GEO. C. THOMPSON, Al-



A SPRING PASTEL. Borne northward from some far Azores, The south-wind lapping coral shores, Skims the white-crested, emerald sea And stirs the pink anemone.

It greets the gurgling rivulet Whose limpid, crystal waters fret Soft, fern-fringed banks in sportive flow From bosky hights to fields below.

The sweet song-sparrow from the dell

Pours forth his music-miracle,

Perched high upon the greening fir-Nature's insistent chorister. And now from meadows far away, The west-wind, at the close of day, Brings loitering, when dark clouds lower, The pattering of the Summer shower.

-Joel Benton, in Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. McKinley's favorite color is blue, so forget-me-nots are blossoming all about the conservatories and gardens of the White

Yu, the wife of the Chinese Minister, who sails their way to Saint Petersburg, his new post. Madame Yang Yu has presided very gracefully over the ceremonies and festivities at the Legation, and has been one of the most picturesque figures in Washington. It seems quite natural to us that she should do this, and that she should make calls and give and attend receptions and dinner parties, but to the Chinese mind it is a most remarkable thing. When she came here she had not only to learn a new and troublesome language, but she had to break away from all the traditions of her country. There, as a rule, the ladies live secluded and apart from general society and are not expected to be where men are. In spite of all this she has been a graceful, cordial hostess, and even before she could use our language she presided with ease and dignity at the state dinners. Her receptions have rivalled those at the White House in popularity. The Chinese babies have been an unfailing source of delight to Washingtonians. They are the quaintest little beings imaginable, frolicking about in their long, stiff satin costumes.

The New York State Legislature has forbidden the sale of dead bird skins with the plumage attached, and hats so adorned are declared contraband and unsalable.

Women who carry the art of dressing to a fine point, never wear gloves of dressed kid after 12 o'clock noon. There may be occasional exceptions in favor of the thin white or palegray glace gloves, but even these are being gently dropped. The suede gloves are certainly more becoming than the glace, but are not so durable. Colored gloves-that is green, red and blue ones-are utterly undesirable, as every woman now knows. Women of good taste wear the browns, tans-the paler shades of graydrab is always ugly-black and white. The reddish-brown gloves of heavy kid are liked for bicycling and for any heavy wear.

It is a pretty fancy to have the bridesmaids at a wedding carry parasols instead of bouquets. every way it is hoped the Convention will be The sun-shades should be of white silk or satin, frilled with chiffon and the handles decorated with ribbon of the bride's color.

It is recorded that a clever girl crochetted macrame Tam O'Shanter hat-crown for herself, stiffened it, sewed it to a pretty, straight brim from an old sailor, put a quill in the side and a twist of velvet ribbon around the crown, wore it, and looked as sweet as a peach; but she was a very pretty maiden anyhow.

"Cock's-comb red" is a name given to the very brightest of all the reds.

English walking-hats of linen are trimmed round the crown with a fold of ecru net, and have a soft dove-colored wing or bunch of quills at the left side. They are very stylish and becoming to a woman who has either a pretty or an aristocratic face, and are most unbecoming to homely women. The lines are too severe for the ordinary face.

Geraniums for hat trimming are very pretty. The soft, gray-green leaves and the little pink buds are very like Nature's own. A wreath of the leaves and buds round the crown, with geranium pink bows and a spray of the leaves for the high trimming, makes a charming combination with a black straw hat.

The sailor hats trimmed with plaid ribbon and a bunch of quills are particularly the property of the 16-year-old girls.

Straw rosets and cockades, ugly and awkward. are brought forth as fit trimmings for the sailor and English walking hats; but the woman who knows, uses ribbons for her bands and bows.

This is the season to freshen up one's old black straw hat with the aid of shoe polish. and afterwards it will need a good airing. After the hat has been blackened it should be pinned securely to a firm, perfectly flat surface. The crown and brim will sag unmercifully if these precautions are not taken.

A black lace straw hat, face' with gathered net and trimmed with black ribbon and pretty lavender and purple orchids, is charming.

Many of the new sailor hats have crowns

entirely too high to be becoming to any but extraordinary women. As to shoes, the sharply-pointed toes are decidedly out of fashion, and a well-rounded

toe is now "the thing." Russet boots and Oxford ties are more liked than the black leather. With only a little care the russet leather, if of good quality, is kept clean and neat, while the black is a continual care. There are several successful dressings and pastes that cleanse and polish the russet leather, and in ordinary wear one dressing will last at least a fortnight. The main thing in cleaning this leather is to use soft woolen strips and to rub the shoes well. The polish is not like that for black shoes, which you put on with a sponge, and which shines forth immediately. The russet polish has to be rubbed into a shine. Another point as to footwear is that buttoned low-cut shoes are never worn by well-dressed women; the low-cut shoe must lace.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wanted—An Idea of some simple of some simple thing to patent.

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fresh air, regular hours for sleeping, and good, light, wholesome meals as the best cosmetics and nerve cures.

* * * A panned beefsteak, while not so good as one

But many cooks think to pan-broil a steak means to fry it in a very little butter, which is not the truth. To pan-broil have the fryingpan very hot and put the steak on it over the hottest part of the stove. After two or three minutes turn it and sear the other side. Then let it cook more slowly until it is done to suit. Steaks, of course, can be rare or well done with this method. Don't put any grease in the pan. It is something of an art to broil to perfection in this way, but it can be done. The novice is always flurried and tears her steak, and it will I bother her by sticking to the pan, but after a few | aimed at the Alabama Senator, began firing a trials the steak will turn easily and smoothly. The searing on both sides of the meat is abso-Washington society will miss Madame Yang lutely necessary, and must be done immediately.

This keeps the juices in the steak, where they belong. Some fair cooks sear one side and let away this week with Yang Yu for Paris, on | it cook awhile, then turn it over and let the other side cook, which means a loss of half th flavor of the meat.

. . . Twain calls "a cabbage with a college education"-in a bag until it is tender. The white sauce is made by creaming together one full tablespoonful of butter with a scant tablespoonful of flour. Let this combination melt in a pan, being careful not to scorch it, and then add one cupful of cream or rich milk, and let it cook until it thickens. Pour it over the cauliflower. Of course, the sauce must be saited and peppered, and the cauliflower should be boiled in salted water. * ***

Mushroom culture is commended to the women for light work and fair profits.

Training schools of various sorts are doing | Kinley: ful and systematic, thereby giving it a more dignified standing. The graduates of good schools demand and deserve good pay, and generally get it. To better the work is the surest and only way of bettering the condition of working women the world over. The New York Training School for nurserymaids is doing excellent work. Its students command good pay, have excellent homes, and do conscienti-

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. A PATRIOTIC CONVENTION.-The Anna Stickney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of North Conway, N. H., are arranging for a splendid patriotic Convention to be held at North Conway. All of the patriotic societies of New England are invited to participate, to compare and discuss the various patriotic measures and movements that they have on hand, and to tell again the stories of the men and women who schieved the glory of independence for our country. North Conway, besides being full of historical associations. is a beautiful place. Some of the finest speakers of New England will be present, and in

"REAL DAUGHTERS."-In Connecticut there are 54 women who are daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. A SOLDIER HERSELF.—Among the little

chapters of the history of our great Revolutionary War is the brave tale of Deborah Sampson, who served as a private soldier then and con ducted herself so fearlessly and so well that her sex was not suspected, although it is supposed to be an exceedingly timid one. At a recent meeting of the Bunker Hill Chapter of the Daughters, in Boston, there was an account of her patriotic services given. She was born in 1760, and was directly descended from Gov. William Bradford. She was the twelfth in a family of 13 children. She had little or no chances for schooling, but by diligent study managed to fit herself for the position of teacher, and was engaged in that work when the war began. She procured man's clothing and tried once early in the war to enlist, but hearing of the cruelty of the Captain of the company which she was to join, she gave up the place for awhile. In 1781 she enlisted under the name of Robert Shirtliffe and was mustered in at Worcester and marched with the other recruits to West Point. She was in Capt. Webb's company, Col. Shephard's regiment,

in the trenches, suffered through the hardships at Yorktown, was wounded several times, and through it all betrayed no fear, but was firm resolute and enduring. It was finally discovered that she was a woman and she was sent home, where she donned her skirts again and lived a peaceful life until 1827, when she

Often in the history of the world we come across accounts of women who were brave in emergencies, who were inspired by some sudden danger, who wielded the battle-ax without fear, but rarely is a woman a genuine warrior. who goes forth in the ranks to fight patiently and wait day by day for the time of battle as Deborah Sampson did.

Physicians continue to advise daily bath,

broiled over the coals, is the next best thing.

A cauliflower with white sauce is delicious. Boil the cauliflower-which, by the way, Mark

ELSIR POMEROY MCELROY.

and Gen. Patterson's brigade. She went through many engagements, worked

dissensions in the Democratic party, and repeated statements from the Speaker that the matter of appointment of committees be considered. Mr. Lewis's resolution was set aside for a substitute presented by Mr. Dingley to make the issue clear. This read:

The bill releases settlers on public lands acquired from Indians from the payments now required by law, and also gives free homesteads on such lands not now occupied. An amendment was offered by Mr. Morgan giving all public lands not taken up by homestead entry on Jan. 1, 1890, to the several States and Territories for educational purposes. Mr. Morgan's proposition aroused much opposition. The debate was enlivened by a sharp exchange between Mr. Tillman (S. C., D.) and Mr. Morgan. Mr. Tillman advanced down the middle aisle until abreast of Mr. Morgan, and then, in his characteristic style, with index finger volley of questions on the justice of giving all the Government lands to certain States, thus depriving the other States of Federal aid to

Republicans.

"Don't you suppose," said Mr. Tillman, that we have as many poor children needing education as you have, and as a matter of decency do you propose to gobble up all these

"I am not a gobbler," returned Mr. Morgan, so that the rules applying to gobblers do not apply to me." After further talk Mr. Morgan withdrew his

President Pressed the Button. President McKinley opened the Nashville Exposition May 1. The arrangements for the Tennessee Centennial contemplated a prompt opening of the Exposition at noon, central time, but there was a few minutes

delay in making the final preparations. President McKinley stood at the key chatting with Representative McMillin about the Exposition, awaiting the signal from Nashville. In the course of his conversation he said he probably would visit the Exposition in June.

A 1:11 the following message was ticked off the instrument and handed to Mr. Mc-

"The people of Tennessee send greetings, and request that you now put in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition."

This was signed by President Thomas. Mr. McKinley then gently pressed the instrument, and the Exposition was opened.

Compliments. When the historians of a thousand years hence shall have occasion to refer to our time, they must acknowledge that THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE was written by the best talent of the age for the benefit of Right and Justice and in the interest and well being of the masses. - JOHN B. MELLINGER. Co. E. 46th Ill., Frankfort, Kan.

The negroes in Washington complain that there is to large a proportion of mulattoes among the teachers in the colored schools. They claim the mulatto teachers are about 15 to every black, while the voting strength of the negroes is seven times that of the balf-



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